WILL QUICKLY FURNISH HER QUOTA UNDER SECOND CALL.

A RUSH FOR COMMISSIONS.

SCORES OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE BEST POSITIONS.

Three Men Already Selected to Bo Majors-Major Hudson Confident of Being Made Brigadier, and Will Not Accept a Coloneley.

TOPEKA, May 28.-(Special.) Adjutant General Allen does not think that any steps will be taken this week toward recruiting the Kansas volunteers under the and call of the president. He construes the president's call to mean that the war department will be in no great rush to muster in the last 75,000 troops, and that it will take its time about arranging details. He says he does not expect any official orfrom the war department before Mon-

While the adjutant general's active service fund was almost exhausted in organizing the first three Kansas regiments and supplying them with equipment and raing the first three Kansas regiments and supplying them with equipment and ra-tions before being mustered in, he says that the state will find money somewhere to organize the other volunteers without calling on the national government. The active service fund had \$5,000 on hand when war was declared. It took about \$15,000 to organise and supply the first three regiments. This leaves only \$4,000 on hand. The state will be reimbursed by the federal government for the amount expended, and Allen says that, in case it does not have the form the other transmission. get the money back before the other troop are organized, there will be no trouble t

ney from other funds. nor Leedy did not return to his of-Governor Leedy and not return to his of-fice until late this afternoon, and as he has been off duty for several days, he said he would have to give the most of his at-tention to other matters until official word is received from Washington about the last call. However, he declared there would be no trouble in raising Kansas quota in a ew days. Enough companies are already

ave a surplus, he said. The state officials are not certain ye may get only one regiment or it may get wo. Under the first call Kansas was al-owed 1,700 men. She sent about 1,100. The fficials don't know whether the 490 sur-clus sent first will be deducted from the

plus sent first will be deducted from the last quota or not. If they are, only one regiment and a couple of troops of cavalry or a couple of batteries of artillery will go. Place hunters are beginning to flock to the capital in great numbers. All of them want majorships or colonelcies. The governor has promised three men positions as majors-Frank Elliott, his private secretary; H. N. Boyd, assistant adjutant general, and Henry Schindler, of Leavenworth. Boyd and Schindler want to go hadte. It is said that the governor volun-It is said that the governor volun-offered Elliott the place in case of call. Leedy has some friend he wants to put in as executive clerk. Elliott rather forced himself into the governor's fice by threatening to expose the inspec-

A Wichita delegation headed by ex-Gov-ernor Lewelling and Police Commissioner Toler stormed Governor Leedy to-night and urged the appointment of Dr. U. S. Hoag-land, of that city, for a colonel in one of the regulars to be organised. Hoagland has had considerable experience in the state militia. Popullsts from other parts of the state claim that the governor not give Wichita another colonel, T. G. Fitch having come from there. They are inclined to think that Wichita is hoggish Governor Leedy may crush the opposition to him in his own party by sending the chief insurgent, Bob Semple, to war. Semple has the war fever strong, and the governor's friends insist that it would be a ernor's friends insist that it would be a wise move to get rid of Semple by sending him to war with instructions to the colonel to put Bob in the first row in case of a battle. The appointment of Semple as major would have a depressing effect on the anti-Leedyites, as he is their leader.

Major J. K. Hudson will not ask Government of the sending of

ernor Leedy for an appointment as colonel of a Kansas regiment under the second call. He says he is confident of being amed as one of the brigadier generals by President McKinley.
"Benator Baker and Congressman Curtis

had a conference with the president a week ago to-day," said Major Hudson this morning, "and he told them that he would make no appointments until all the troops sked for on the first call were mustere in. He complimented my indorsements, and said that he was favorably impressed with my application. Under the second call there will be thirty-five more brigadiers needed, and there will certainly be one appointed from Kansas. Consequently re confident than ever of the appointment."

A company of Santa Fe employes has been organized at Newton and will en-deavor to get into the ranks of Uncle Sam's volunteers on the second call.

The members of the company are principally employes of the Santa Fe mechanical and road departments of the middle di-

The company has pledged itself to reinstate men who enlist for the war when they return, provided they are not physically incapacitated for their work, and the men are in consequence anxious to volun-

The Swedish American guards, who or ganized for the purpose of responding to the second call for volunteers, have decided that as they are mostly married men, they will not go this call but will wait and if they find they are needed will respond.

Captain B. L. Snow Resigns. CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., May M.—
(Special.) Captain B. L. Snow, of Company K, from Kingman, of the Twenty-first Kansas, has resigned and Lieutenant Exra Beard promoted to the position. Sergeant Clarence L. Barron is promoted to be second lieutenant.

OPEN SUNDAY AFTERNOONS

Omaha Exposition Management Yields in Part to Wishes of Religious People.

OMAHA, NEB., May 28.-By a vote of 24 OMAHA, NEB., May 25.—By a vote of 24 to 12, the directors of the trans-Mississippi exposition have decided to keep open the gates of the exposition on Sunday from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. In deference to the wishes of some of the religious people in Omaha and elsewhere it was decided, after a long and animated debate, to close during the forenoon. It was suggested that the Midway should be closed, but this was considered impracticable and the matter considered impracticable and the matter was finally settled by the adoption of the

following resolution:
"Resolved, That the exposition grounds and buildings be kept open on Sundays from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m., and conducted in the same manner as on week days, except that the sale of liquors be not permitted; that concerts be given and that religious services be held in the auditorium on Bunday afternoons."

Senator Stewart Writes a Book. WASHINGTON, May R.—Another book in the financial question has been issued from the press, the author being Senator ficewart, of Nevada, who has chosen for in title "Analysis of the Functions of

Physician Well Known in Kansas City Nominated by Twelfth

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 26.-The Re publicans of the Twelfth district to-day nominated by acclamation Dr. Christian Dr. C. B. Stemen, who has been nomi nated for congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth Indiana district at Fort Wayne,

Indiana Republicans.

nated for congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth Indiana district at Fort Wayne, Ind., has visited in Kansas City very often during the last ten years and has many friends here in his profession who will feel a deep interest in his honorable prominence in politics. He has three children living in Kansas City, Kas., Drs. Charles M. and William E. Stemen and Mrs. Dr. Catherine Stemen Hughes, 'll of them active practicing physicians, and very well known in both Kansas Citys.

Dr. Stemen has held a high place in his profession for many years. He is surgeon in chief of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, at Fort Wayne, and also surgeon for the Wabash road. He has held both positions for many years and was one of the officers of the National Association of Railway Surgeons and also prominently connected with the associations of physicians of that state. Several years ago when the Methodist church opened its American university at Washington, D. C., Dr. Stemen was chosen dean of the medical department and he organized and has since directed the workings of the medical department of that school. In politics Dr. Stemen has always been an uncompromising Republican and has never failed to take an active part in the work of his party in his home city and county. He has lived there for nearly thirty years and the prominence given him by the Republicans of his district comes as a most significant evidence of his standing with those who know him. The Twelfth Indiana district has been represented by a Democrat the past two years, but he was elected by only 576 plurality and as this is an off year the Republicans have no fear of falling to elect Dr. Stemen by a nice plurality.

CHOOSES HER DOWER RIGHT. Mrs. George M. Puliman Renounces the Terms of Her Husband's

Will. CHICAGO, May M.-Mrs. George Pullman has renounced the terms of her husband's will and chosen her dower right. The share which, under the dower arrangement, will fall to her is conceded to be materially greater than under the prorisions of the will. She will secure a onevisions of the will. She will secure a one-third life interest in all the Pullman realty, and one-third of the personal property absolutely. By the latter alone it is estimated that she will receive mora than \$1,000,000. By choosing her dower right, Mrs. Pullman will be able to make millionaires of her two sons, who were cut off with a pittance by their father.

Under the will, Mrs. Pullman was to receive for life the annual income from \$1.250,000 and the possession of the Pullman homestead on Prairie avenue. By her renunciation she would legally lose all but a one-third interest in this home, but it is generally understood that the other heirs will insist that there be no change in this particular. Under the will the two sons, George M. Pullman, Jr., and Walter Sanger Pullman, were to receive for life a yearly income of \$3,000. This amount, it is thought, will be materially augmented when Mrs. Pullman receives her dower right. The real value of the estimate of \$7,000,000 originally made. If this be true, Mrs. Pullman's election of her dower rights would affect somewhat the bequests specifically made to the children and to public institutions. third life interest in all the Pullman realty,

REBELLION IN A HIGH SCHOOL There May Be No Commencement at Effingham, Kas., Next

Wednesday. ATCHISON, KAS., May 25.-(Special.) There is an insurrection in the Atchison county high school, located at Effingham, this county, and it is doubtful now wheththis county, and it is doubtful now whether there will be any graduates of the institution when commencement day arrives, next week Wednesday. The county high school is run by a county school board. Last Tuesday the board met and discharged the principal, Professor J. T. Wilson. There are seventy-one pupils in the school. Fitty-eight of them are friends of the deposed principal, so they went on a strike and their parents are standing with them in their demand to have Wilson reinstated. They say there will be no commencement, as only twelve pupils remain in the school, if their former master of the rod is not reinstated. This evening the students hauled down the American flag from the school building and placed it at half mast. Religion and politics, and, it is half mast. Religion and politics, and, it is hinted, a woman, are the causes of Wil-son's dismissal.

Christian College Commencement.

COLUMBIA, MO., May M.—(Special.) The senior class day exercises of Christian college took place here this morning. The motto of the class was, "Not to Be Ministered Unito, but to Minister," and the red rose was the class flower. Misses Conley and Potts played a piano duet, Miss Cliffe Reagan read the address of welcome and Miss Roberta Robnett the class history. The class prophecy was read by Miss Earla Potts. Misses Gray, Dorsey, Lois Gribble and Gribble sang "No Evil Shall Befall Thee," by Costa Miss Potts read an essay, The class poem was composed and read by Miss Emma Bouchelle. Miss Bragg played a plano solo. Miss Claudia Hendricks read the class "Grumble." Miss Byrd Reynolds was the giftorian of the class. The class "will" was composed by Miss Bessie Wade. Miss Wright sang a solo. Miss Reagan presented the staff to the class of "S, which was accepted by Miss Eva Unsell, the junior class president, representing her class.

Burton Lectures on "Truth." Christian College Commencement.

Burton Lectures on "Truth."

ABILENE, KAS., May 25.—(Special.) The leading feature of the commencement exercises of the Abilene high school to-night was an eloquent lecture on "Truth." by Hon. J. R. Burton, who returned from Washington to-day. It was one of the best addresses ever heard in the city. Miss Anna Warfield had the valedictory, William Ross the salutatory and Miss Rugh the class prophecy. The members of the graduating class were: Clara Case, Dolly Davis, Anna Edwards, Daisy Fenton, Ethel Glies, Stella Herr, Anna Johnson, Herbert Jacobs, George Makins, Virginia Osbourn, William Ross, Lydia Reed, Jennie Rugh, Heien Steves, Flora Bnider, Mary Whitehurst, Edna Worley, Anna Warfield. Burton Lectures on "Truth."

Columbia Female College.

COLUMBIA, MO., May M.—(Special.) The annual recital of the graduates and postgraduates in elocution of the Columbia Female college took place last night in the college chapel. The programme included vocal solos by Misses Gribbie and Turner, a piano trio by Misses Martin, Phillips and Hagenstein and recitations by each member of the class. Diplomas were given to the following graduates and post-graduates by Mrs. W. T. Moore president of the college: Misses Evans, Neilie G. Bower, Edna Cheatham, Claudia I. Hendricks, Anna Lynch, Freda Levy, Special Hopper, Ada Lynch, Eva M. Unad, Ethel Newman, Loula Kurtz and Marion Burruss. Columbia Female College.

Elecution Contest at Hardin. MEXICO, MO., May M.—(Special.) In the elocution contest at Hardin college, Miss Oesie Coleman, of Aurora, Mo., won the first prize and Miss Eula Day, of Woodward, O. T., second. The other contestants were Maud McCoy, Laporte, Tex.; Edna Long, Labelle, Mo.; Bessie Griffilm, Mexico; Minnie Talbot, Texarkana, Tex., and Maude Bunnell, Weston, Mo.

Jefferson City High School. JEFFERSON CITY, MO., May 25.—(Special.) Forty-three graduates of the grammar school received their diplomas here to-night. Miss Bertha M. Roberts delivered the valedictory and Miss Nellie L. Green the salutatory. T. S. Mosby, a member of the school board, presented the diplomas.

Dodge City High School. DODGE CITY, KAS., May 25.—(Special.)
The opera house was crowded to-night in
honor of the tenth annual commencement
of the Dodge City high school. The salutatory was by Abble A. Dodge, valedictory,
by Jessie Misner. The other graduates
were Lava Sughrae, Grace Hale, Margaret
Imel, Nellie Chapman, Ida Dehl, George H.
Reighard and Wilbur F. Clark.

Democrats Carry Virginia Towns. RICHMOND, VA., May 26.—Returns from the city and town elections held throughout the state to-day all tell pretty much the same story—that of Democratic success. At many places the Democrats had no opposition. Such was the case in Richmond, except for the council ticket in one ward, and the Democrats will probably be successful also.

KANSAS IS READY DR. STEMEN FOR CONGRESS. THE OLD STAGE COACH DAYS. THE PRICE OF WHEAT How the People Used to Travel Over

> "The stage coach days are about over in Montana and Idaho," said S. F. Shannon to the Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger. "With the extension of the Northern Pacific branch nto Lewiston, Id., the little stage into that town will have to give way. There are but three stage lines left in Montana and it is only a matter of time before they will be gone. But those were great days when the great Gilman-Saulsbury were operating in Montana," and Mr. Shannon lapsed into silence a moment, as e thought of the old days when he was

the Western Plains

and Hills.

were operating in Montana," and Mr. Shannon lapsed into silence a moment, as he thought of the old days when he was auditor of that line, stationed at Helena. With the stage coach lines from their infancy to their days of power, and then with the railroad when it was fisally completed through to the Pacific, and now in other business, to look back on those earlier and at least equally happy days has been Mr. Shannon's experience.

"Staging now is not what it was in the early days," he continued. "The trouble now is that whenever a stage line begins to pay, a railroad is built, and the stages have to move further off into the newer sections of the country. I took a ride up through Okanogan county to the British Columbia line, a short time ago, on the stages in operation there, and it was one of the worst experiences I ever had. The stages are little more than mere wagons—not the easy-going six to twelve horse teamed luxurious coaches, with accommodations for any number up to thirty-six, that we had in Montana. The roads are bad, and one joits along over the trails, expecting every moment that the next will be his last, and arrives at his destination thoroughly exhausted.

"But in the old days we had stages. Equipment is the word for their furnishings. They were as luxurious as it was possible to make them. They rode like rocking chairs. On our lines running from Mandan to Missoula, and from Corinne over in Idaho to Helena, by way of Deer lodge, the coaches had accommodations for eighteen, twenty-four and thirty-six, and were receiving 184 for every mile they carried 600 pounds of baggage, and 1150 for each extra 100 pounds. They had a monopoly of that traffic, and that was what caused the star route investigation in 184. The coaches their passenger lists. They averaged eight and one-half miles over traffic, and that was what caused the star route investigation in 184. The coaches their passenger lists. They averaged eight and one-half miles over thand the house and the heavy passenger lists, to say nothing of th

RAG CARPETING.

Really Artistic Weaving of Woolen, Cotton and Silk Strips-Discovered in Quebec.

There is an age of progression in rag carpets, as in the more elaborate works of life. One may even go into the mounof lite. One may even go into the mountains and learn many new things. There the old women, who for years have been-carpet-weavers, no longer saw their woollen and cotton strips together for their rag balls, but follow an ingenious method of slip-knotting two ends together.

Cut the rags in strips about one-half inch broad. Snip near each end of each strip a little slit or opening large enough for a rag strip to slip through. Place the slits of two strips to be joined one over the other; take the opposite end of one of them and poss it throug both slits; pull the loop together gently and firmly; then it holds as thread never can. The mountaineers of Maryland use this plan in preference to the old-time style with satisfaction. the old-time style with satisfaction Extremely pretty rugs for the bathroom are made by having balls of white cotton strips woven upon a blue thread. These rugs should be three yards in length, and have fringe of the blue thread at each

rugs should be three yards in length, and have fringe of the blue thread at each end.

They wash easily, and are very pretty, and quite repay the trouble of cutting up all the old bits of white cotton, which would otherwise descend to the rag-bag. But all these simpe fashions are not to be mentioned in connection with the beautiful "catalon" made by the weavers in Quebec, says Harper's Bazar. They manufacture the most beautiful and artistic carpets or hangings out of cotton scraps, and it is well to know, that there is so and it is well to know, that there is so much travel into the queen's dominion in summer, that the Quebec weavers will work up for a trifling price any quantity of colored cotton into beautiful designs. It is not necessary either that the cotton goods shall be prepared into strips for them, as there is no additional charge for cutting and plecing out the balls. Quebec also makes a specialty of silk portieres, and its workers take the utmost pains in their combination of colors. Rag carpeting has been called native American tapestry, and is sometimes in out-of-the way corners one comes upon an unexpected display of native taste. way corners one comes upon an unexpected display of native taste.

A BEETHOVEN CONCERT. Fourth of the May Festival Concerts

Given Over Wholly to Beethoven's Works.

CINCINNATL May 26.—The fourth concert of the May festival was wholly devoted to Beethoven. The works presented were his fifth symphony and "Missa Solennis." The demand upon hearers for a real appression of deep feeling and sincere de-votion was met by an unusually fine audience, and the severely classical programme was performed in such an artistic manner was performed in such an artistic manner as to make it also a thoroughly popular concert. The orchestra was never heard to better advantage than in the symphony. "Missa Solennis" required all the forces at Mr. Thomas' command—chorus, orchestra, organ and soloists. The quartette consisted of Miss Macontire, Mrs. Jacoby, Mr. Ben Davies and Mr. David Bispham. The deeply religious tone of the mass discouraged spplause, but the keen interest of the hearers was the best evidence of appreciation of the almost faultiess work of a chorus that is to be set down as one of the best in the long list of those festivals. The effect of the evenly balanced quartette, the faultiess orchestra and the majestic tones of the great organ combined to make the occasion one long to be remembered and to fix answ the love of Beethoven's admirers for the genius of the great master.

EDITORS AT EUREKA SPRINGS. Joint Meeting of the Three Associations Yesterday-A Dance Last Night.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK., May M.-

The Arkansas, Texas and Missouri press associations were reinforced this morning by the arrival of over fifty members who had been detained.

The morning's proceedings in each ses sion were devoted to the reading of essays. This afternoon there was a joint meeting of the different associations, at which a number of papers were read, among

a number of papers were read, among them one by W. B. Folsom, of the Brink-ley Argus, on "The Business Department of a Country Newspaper."

Late this afternoon the Arkansas association met and elected officers for the ensuing year. Colonel James Mitchell, of the Little Rock Democrat, was chosen president by a unanimous vote. To-night the citisens of Eureka Springs gave the joint association a dance. To-morrow each association will wind up its business and will be given a free ride to unferent points of interest around the city, and at night will be entertained with a banquet at the Crescent hotel. Quite a number of members will leave for home in the morning, but the majority will remain over until Saturday.

C. WOOD DAVIS SHOWS WHY IT IS

SOARING SO GLORIOUSLY.

World's Supply Is Meager, and People Must Eat-Consumption Increasing Much More Rapidly Than Production.

To The Journal. In the markets of the United States wheat is bringing a higher price than since 1882, if we exclude the spurt at the culmination of the Hutchinson corner. It is possible that the Spanish war has hastened this advance, but it has been in-evitable since September last, when it be-came obvious that the world crop of 1897 was materially less than world require-ments for the 1897-98 harvest year. At that time I made an estimate that the avail-able supply for the 1897-98 harvest year between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 els less than the supply available at the beginning of the 1896-97 harvest year. That is, the crop of 1897 was some 210,000,000 bushels less than the preceding year, while reserves (remainders from former harvests) had been reduced by 140,000,000 bushels in meeting the requirements of the 1896-97 harvest year, although the harvest of 1896 had been so much greater (210,000,000 bushels) than that of 1897. Notwithstanding the defective character of supply for the 1897 98 harvest year, so far as dependent upon the 1897 harvest, it resulted from acre yields, but 5.5 per cent below the average of world (acre) yields from the preceding twenty-six harvests, or an aggregate out-turn but 100,000,000 bushels below an average yield from the acres employed, and the creage equaled that of recent years exbread eating world derives less than 1 per cent of its supply. The fact is that an average yield from the largest acreage ever employed would give an outturn quite 275,000,000 bushels below the world's re-quirements for the 1898-99 harvest year, and the largest crop, both in acre yield and in the aggregate, ever grown (that of 1894), would be nearly 100,000,000 bushels in the aggregate, ever grown (that of 1894), would be nearly 100,000,000 bushels below present requirements. There is, however, little or no probability of the 1898-99 world crop equaling that of 1894, as in that year there were no "bad spots," whereas now India has a small yield from an area reduced 30 per cent; Argentina's crop proves to be much below current ideas of an average, although in fact the yield an acre has varied but little from an average. The Australian crop is the third exceedingly poor one, leaving not a bushel for expert, while California will have the smallest crop in twenty years, and those of Oregon and Ohio are likely to be somewhat below the average. Therefore it is wholly improbable that the world's outturn from the 1898-99 harvest will equal either that of 1894 or current requirements. As the 1896-99 world harvest is quite certain to be much below world requirements, the sufficiency of supplies will depend wholly upon the extent of the "remainders"—available remainders—from former harvests. Under conditions of over-abundance, such as have obtained in recent years, possible estimates of "remainders" are, in the very nature of things, but approxivests. Under conditions of over-abundance, such as have obtained in recent years, possible estimates of "remainders" are, in the very nature of things, but approximations that may vary a half, and the remainder available at the beginning of the 1897-98 harvest year, or last September, was little likely to be less than 150,000,000 bushels, and probably not over 220,000,000. Possibly the mean of 180,000,000 would not be far from the mark. This "remainder," whatever it may have been, will, as well as the product of the 1897 harvest, be practically absorbed some weeks before the crop of 1898 can be generally available. If this is the actual situation, as there seems little room to doubt, it is altogether probable that comparatively high prices will be maintained for some time after the harvest of the Southern and Sentral districts has been completed. Prices may and probably will decine for a time when farm deliveries are at a maximum, say late in the fail and early in winter, but will rise again and continuously until the harvest of 1898 unless, "remainders" have been greatly underestimated. This being the situation, so far as the present is concerned at least, the world must live from now until about September first upon wheat already garnered, and should present supplies be as small as indications when farmed to the product of the harvest of 1898 must cover at least & month of the time which would naturally be covered by old stocks.

cover at least s month of the time which would naturally be covered by old stocks. If this groves to be the case, wheat harvested in 1838 must—in the absence of any available remainder—suffice for thirteen months' consumption. Obviously, there is little probability of low prices before the harvest of 1838 in any event, and it seems probable that high prices have come to stay until a large acreage deficit in the world's brend grain area can be made good.

In view of the fact that wheat, the world over, has been so abundant in recent years as to sell below the cost of production, the conclusions stated seem inexplicable, but are in fact explainable by facts that are within the reach of everyone.

Of the ten world wheat crops preceding that of 1837 all but that of 1839 gave acreyields in excess of the average of the twenty-six crops harvested from 1871 to 1836 inclusive, the "over-average" product of the len years aggregating 1,620,000,000 bushels, while the "over-average" product of rye, during the ten years aggregating 1,70,000,000 bushels, the combined "over-average" product of wheat and rye aggregating 1,70,000,000 bushels, or an average of 137,000,000 bushels, the combined "over-average" product of wheat and yields been but average ones per acre during the last ten years the present pinch would have come years ago, and the farmer have been saved a heap of worry, and possibly the trouble of organising political parties been obviated?

This excessive, this enormous acreage deficit, as since 1834 the bread-eating population of "bread eaters," that thereby an additi

of grain reported grown and imported in all European countries, save Russis, furnishing efficial data.

Much stress has been laid upon an increase of the wheat area in South America, notably in Argentina. Argentina grows about as much, wheat as Kanasa, exports less, and her sutire acreage would meet the requirements of about fifteen months addition to the populations of European lineage. Possibly South America, Australia and Canada may double their 12,000,000 acres in the next ten years, and thus provide for about two and one-half years increase of the bread-eating populations.

That there will be a pronounced scarcity of wheat in the "bread-eating" world as a whole before the crop of 1898 can be placed in the hands of consumers is clearly indicated by American visible stocks being reduced to 23,000,000 bushels; that Northwestern station elevator stocks are less than a fourth of last year, as are farm stocks in Minnesota and the Dakotas; that in the winter wheat districts prices are such as to incite farmers, having no confidence in the continuance of high prices are such as to incite farmers, having no confidence in the continuance of high prices are such as to incite farmers, having no confidence in the continuance of high prices are such as to incite farmers, having no confidence in the continuance of high prices are such as the property of the prices of an an are smaller than at any time in the last thirty years, and Western Europe must import 8,000,000 bushels weekly for sixteen weeks.

The world has neither anticipated nor prepared for such conditions are acceptance.

sitions, are smaller than at any time in the last thirty years, and Western Europe must import \$,00,000 bushels weekly for sixteen weeks.

The world has neither anticipated nor prepared for such conditions respecting the bread supply, believing the off reiterated statement that with so many countries growing wheat for export and expeditious means of transportation there could never again be dearth, but always "enough to go around." forgetting that the steamship did not grow an ounce of wheat, and blissfully ignorant of the fact that the world's bread-grain area has actually shrunhen since 1884 although in the interim \$3,00,000 "bread-caters" have been added to the consuming element. No attention has been given to the close and easily ascertainable relation existing between population, requirements and the acres employed in growing the breadmaking grains, nor to the startling fact that the consuming element and the productive power, as measured by the acres under the bread-grains, were moving in diametrically opposite directions, and have been for fourteen years. Even now, the belief is general if not universal that the existing and rapidly developing shortage is due to a radically defective harvest—instead of following one but 5.5 per cent below the twenty-seven years' average in acre yield—and will disappear and wheat again become overabundant just as soon as an average harvest can be garnered.

While it is true that the world crop of 1875 and 1876, when two crops were harvested, each of which was 12.5 per cent below the average in acre yield, and each of the five harvests preceding that of 1897 gave acre yields ranging from 5.4 per cent to 10.7 per cent above the twenty-seven years' average. The existing deficit results not from a largely defective yield from the acres employed, but because the acreage is defective by reason of meager additions since 1881. The recent overabundance resulted from the harvesting of the roundance resulted from the harvesting of the countries of the surface of such yields as those

borne in mind in considering the passibility of a recurrence of such yields as those of 1875 and 1876, and that is that with low yields less of the aggregate product—a smaller percentage—is available for bread, because seed is a very constant quantity—not a proportion of the whole—and must and is always first provided. That is, with a yield equaling that of 1876 or 1879 (1.17 bushels) seed would absorb 18 per cent of the entire product, while with a yield equaling that of 1876 or 1879 (1.17 bushels) seed would absorb 18 per cent of the outturn. The law of averages governing atmospheric movements renders it altogether probable that the world will see a succession, at no remote day, of crops giving yields no greater than the 12.4 bushels average of the sixteen harvests ending with 1886, instead of our always being able to harvest world crops giving acre yields averaging 13.5 bushels. as during the ten years ending with 1886.

Much solicitude has been expressed that in case the Spanish resorted to privatcering possibly we should be unable to ship the crop of 1888 to Europe, and that prices would rise abroad while falling in the United States. This solicitude is unwarranted. Europe must and will have our bread, and while part of the current may be turned through Canadian ports, principally Montreal, the wheat will go abroad, and John Buill and his neighbors will pay the added cost. This is rendered very certain by the complete elimination of "remainders" from former crops in all European countries long before their 1888 grain can be got into their mills.

Even if necessary John Buil, rather than go hungry while there is bread in America, will take our Spanish friends and shut them up in the ports of Spain, and leave our wheat to take the old routes across the ocean; but across the ocean it is sure to go, with John B. paying the freight.

C. WOOD DAVIS.

Peotone, Kas., May 25, 1888.

The Terrors of Yellow Fever Need Not Alarm the Foreigner Who Takes Care of Himself.

eslie's Weekly Cuban Correspondent. An ordinarily healthy man who takes the proper precautions and adjusts his life to the demands of the tropics may be as safe among the hills of Cuba as he would be while camping out in some summering place of our own country. No such comforting things can be said concerning the Cuban seaport towns, where a generally

Cuban seaport towns, where a generally wretched sanitary condition and an unhealthy water supply combine to make even the briefest solourn there a perilous undertaking for the foreigner.

The same is true of certain marshy regions like the dire Clenaga Zapata, between Havana and Matanzas, which has ever been notorious as a death-trap for all who ventured near it. The best way for a Northerner to prepare for a possible campaign in Cuba is to keep himself in good condition by a healthy mode of life some time before reaching the West Indies, so that he may step ashore fortified against all the minor attacks which might otherwise undermine his health and render him an easy prey for the yellow fever or any other malignant disease prevailing in the regions he may have to pass through. Rich food and stimulants should be avoided, and all possible allowances to the climate should be made in the way of light clothing, absolute rest after meals and during the heat of the day, and no unnecessary exposure to the chilly night dews of the tropics.

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the heat of the day, and no unnecessary exposure to the chilly night dews of the tropics.

In those respects the conduct of life among the Cuban natives should be observed as a model. In Cuba, nobody thinks of going about during the heat of the day, between the hours of 10 or 11 in the forenoon and 3 or 4 in the afterhoon. With the exception of the insurgents, who cannot always choose their mode of life, all natives avoid exposure to the chills of night; and even the insurgents, as I found during my recent trip through Cuba, put up huts or use abandoned houses whenever they can possibly do so.

During the rainy season care should be taken to have such clothes as will stand sydden and thorough drenchings and which will dry readily when once the rainfall has ceased. Light linen, cotton or crash suits are therefore preferable to wool or finance, and canvas shoes are to be preferred to the stiff leather boots. For headgear, nothing is so good as a straw hat, or panama helmet, similar to those worn by the British troops in East India.

The Tame Ground Heg.

the mass of Europe's population remains as prosperous, comparatively, as in recent decades.

Had "bread-bearing" acres increased as rapidly since 1844 as the "bread eaters" there would now be 23,000,000 acres more of wheat in the world; 12,000,000 more acres of spelt, mastin and buckwheat, and the acres of rye would number 20,000,000 more. As the world was unable, even when we were developing the great Cehtral valleys of North America, the add an average of 3,000,000 acres per annum, for a single decade, to the acres bearing the breadmaking grains, how will it be possible to make good a bread area deficit of over \$6,000,000 acres, and at the same time add \$3,000,000 acres and at the same time add \$3,000,000 acres, and at the same time add \$3,000,000 acres, and at the same time add \$3,000,000 acres and at the same at \$3,000,000 acres and \$3,000,000 acres and

NEWSPAPER ENERGY-

Things That Are Matters of Course in the Editorial

It is difficult to get news from a seat of war. To realise this you have only to go there and try for yourself. Go to Havans and investigate if you like. See with what evasions, silences and lies your questi-will be met and what walls of inacces bility are raised against your researches.

A newspaper reporter is no different from you, only he puts forth a trained energy which you can hardly form a conception which you can hardy form a conception of. He not only gets news, but he sifts the important from the insignificant, applies himself to the best sources, observes constantly and intelligently and detects the presence of the diamond in the clay. Most reporters are young men of ordinary education, whose names may never be heard, but whose faculities have been brought to an edge by practice and experience and upon whose work as a basis the newspaper exists. After they have got their news they surmount enormous difficulties in the way of instantly transmitting to the home office. The editor, meanwhile, has not only had the foresight and judgment to send the reporter in advance where he can do the most good, but he has distributed him in a score of different places, so that when the great news comes he can at once catch its echoes in all parts of the world, obtain the opinion of leading men on its effect upon every national and international interest, forecast its ultimate consequence and anticipate so far as may be the verdict upon it of history. of. He not only gets news, but he sifts the

pate so far as may be the verdict upon it of history.

His photographers, too, have been busy with their cameras, and the result is that within a few hours of the noise of the Maine's explosion, for instance, you were presented at your breakfast table with a picture of the scene as it appeared, accompanied with the most exhaustive and yet concise description of it, and with every comment and speculation which the most thorough command of the subject could require. You saw it and comprehended it much more clearly and understandingly than, you would have done, had you been on the spot yourself; in fact, no eye witness could have such a thorough command of the situation, its characteristics and consequences, as you in your New York breakfart received. sequences, as you in your New York breakfast room, sipping your coffee. A thing is but half seen when its meaning and relations are not grasped: the newspaper enables you to do that. That such a feat should be accomplished so swiftly, is astounding. Here is the raw event on one side of the earth; and before you can turn round the account and explanation has not only been thought out and written out and filed at the telegraph office and ticked off to the home office, but it has been assigned its proper page and place and type; it has been set up, cast and printed; it is done every hour of the four and twenty, you have no sooner read the first edition than the second is ready, with the third in sight, and so on all day long.

Energy! Where in all fairy take is there an enchanter who could achieve anything half so marvelous? When war comes, if come it does, every man who can read, and is not himself at the front, will practically be present at every operation and turn of fortune, and be able to tell the veterans when they return home more about what they have been doing than they know themselves. Space and time, as hindrances to knowledge, have ceased to be.

And the end is not yet. More and more every day the men who make history are becoming direct makers of newspapers likewise; you see their rigned statements on every page; you see announcements and decrees which are themselves the cause of events. From the pope to the mayor, their thoughts are drawn from them and you know just what they a equences, as you in your New York br fast room, sipping your coffee. A thing but half seen when its meaning and rel

cent. The modern newspaper introduces a new age, unlike anything-imagined here-

DEWEY DAY AT WHITE HOUSE. How the President and Mrs. McKinley Heard "The Star Spangled

Banner" Sung. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, in Lesile's Weekly.
Official news had come at last. On that
memorable Saturday the president's devoted wife called for patriotic music and
voted wife called for patriotic music and for his presence. He soon responded in person to the affectionate request, preoccupied though he was by the great affairs of state, and brief was made his stay by the demands of other duties. We were happily grouped about the piano in the blue room of the White House, when, of the eight persons present, one, the gifted American girl, Geraldine Farrar, in prompt response to the high compliment of the request, sang thrillingly. Present with her teacher, Miss Emma Thursby, enjoying also the favor of de Reske and Melba, she is destined to sing in grand opera while yet almost as young as at her debut was the youthful Patti. As she, uttered distinctly each loyal word and sang with patriotic fervor, it seemed as though Old Glory and the official news. Rear Admiral Dewey himself hadentered, while the star-spangled banner gleamed all about in the very atmosphere of the chief home of the nation, aglow with the merciful trumph of the red, white and blue of the Union. President McKinley, looking in excellent health, entered with elastic step and bright smile as the first strains of the patriotic hymn were heard, and then, as they ceased, with a cordial greeting to each and congratulations upon the providential victory, he went right about his work. for his presence. He soon responded in person to the affectionate request, preoc-cupied though he was by the great affairs

SHE FOUND "CHARLEY."

He Had Enlisted Without Her Consent-The Warm Re-

rom the Manasquan Democrat. When Mrs. Charles McNally left the train at Sea Girt last Thursday, determined that her husband, Charles McNally, should train at Sea Girt last Thursday, determined that her husband, Charles McNally, should never go to war, she entered the street of Company E, of Freehold, with a look of determination written across her face.

"Where's Charley McNally?" she demanded of the first man she met; "I'll teach him to run away to war without consulting me!"

The gentleman addressed was a sergeant. He replied that he did not know where Charles was at that time.

Presently Mrs. McNally spled him on the field, drilling with the awkward squad. "No he has not been mustered in!" she shouted. "Just see the fool out there without even a uniform on! Wait till I get my hands on him!"

Charles McNally soon returned to the company street, and the scene that followed can only be described by those who have had experience in domestic troubles. Commodore Dewey's encounter with the Spanish fieet was no equal.

The matter was finally compromised, however, and Charles McNally goes to the front pledged to his wife to give the Spaniards as warm a reception as she gave him.

Cansas City's Executive Elected to the Head of the Gentlemen's Driving Club. The Gentlemen's Driving Club decided at

MAYOR JONES, PRESIDENT.

its meeting at the Midland last evening to give a matines at the Waldo race track on Saturday, June 4. There will be two events on the card, a 2:30 trot or pace, driven to any sore of vehicle, chosen by owner, and a 3:00 trot or pace to four wheel vehicle. Horses must be driven by wheel vehicle. Horses must be driven by owner and entries are limited to members. The club will have a driveway five-eighths of a second on Lydia avenue south of Linwood are creating drives. It is being graded and will be kept nicely sprinkled for pleasant driving. The club is spending 115 per month keeping the driveway in good shape.

Officers were elected last night as follows: President, James M. Jones; secretary, Charles E. Curry; treasurer. Conway F. Holmes; road committee, F. P. Smith, George A. McWilliams and George Gaugh; executive committee, J. G. Murphy, C. C. Peters and John R. Cottingham.

Violet Clasps in Vogue. A new pin is a vielet clasp, with dainty arms of filagree silver, which open by operating a spring at the back. The silver or gilt arms are wide, and open for the stems of these delicate flowers, clasping them closely, but not so much as to crush the stems. Lovers of these sweet flowers are able to wear thesh at least twice as long as when fastened by the harsh, cutting pin, which hastead their drooping. The clasp itself is highly ornamental, as well as novel and useful

... APPEAL FOR PEACE

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION PETITIONS THE QUEEN REGEST.

ASKS HER TO GIVE UP CUBA

APPEAL WAS PIRST SENT APRIL 21, BUT WAS HELD UP.

Was Sent Later Through the Buresa of the Union at Berne, Switzer-Jand-President Love Thinks It Will Have a Good Effect.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.-It was dereloped here to-day that the Universal Peace Union, through its president, Alfred H. Love, of this city, prepared and mailed to the queen regent of Spain and Premier ment to acknowledge the indepen Cuba in the interest of peace. The appeal was first sent April II, four days before this country declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. It was held up, however, in New York, and, after two weeks had expired, was again in President Love's hands, with with a government stamp, a notice that no mail is permitted to go to Spain. Ex-Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming, then took the communication to Washington and laid it before the state department, in the hope that it might be permitted to go, and at the same time to assure the government of its contents. It was not allowed to go through the mails, however, but it was suggested to ex-Governor Hoyt that it might be sent to one of the European bureaus of the union. As a result it was sent to Berne, Switzerland, for transmission to Spain, and is now en routs.

After referring to the union as repre

After referring to the union as representing many thousands of friends of peace in all parts of the world, the appeal indicates that all the pending difficulties could be disposed of by peaceful means. Continuing, it says:

"Our President McKinley, we have reason to believe, has been forced into his present attitude. You know he is the executive of this government. The Peace Union is cosmopolitan. We have, we believe, still in your senate, one of our vice presidents, Arturo de Marcoartu."

Referring to the union's sincerity, the appeal states:

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"We would do what we now suggest for you to grant," and continuing, reads: "Oh, how you would elevate your nation. What contribution to the age of intelligence if you would send a message to America, 'For the sake of peace, humanity and your friendship, we will hear terms for the independence of Cuba."

"This would open the way for three plans."

dependence of Cuba."

"This would open the way for three plans the Universal Peace Union is now suggesting. First, a commission to visit you; second, purchase, and the Mains matter somehow considered; third, international arbitration and international mediation. Is it too late? If there is a lull, if there he as trains and international mediation. Is it too late? If there is a buil, it there be a check, if any way be open, we can say, in all frankness, for your good and for the good of all, that the feeling here is opposed to war and against the annexation of your possessions. There is a deep, carnest desire for the freedom of Cuba. Now, will not Cuba be worth more to you free than as a colony? If you hold it, it will always be resulted, expensive and a trouble to you."

The remaining portions of the appeal are solicitous of deain's feelings in the existing difficulties, and state that the union is actuated entirely by a deaire to bring about peace. In one portion it states "We have appreciated your several concessions in this Cuban trouble."

President Love explains these to mean the withdrawal of Weyler; the submission

the withdrawal of Weyler; the submission to the United States' refusal to withdraw General Lee; the feeding of reconcentrades by this country; the autonomy scheme, and, last of all, the declaration of an armistice. Speaking of the efforts of the union to bring this latter about, President Love said to-night that on April 9 the union cabled to the queen requesting her to grant an unconditional armistice, and also telegraphed to Cardinal Gibbook to have the pope use his endeavors to bring about the result. "Two days later," Mr. Love said, "the armistice was granted." He also stated that he was still hopeful that peace may yet be assured, and is awaiting some reply from Spain to the appeal.

MERRITT IN SAN FRANCISCO Monitor Menterey Goes Into Dayde at Mare lained for feruping

and Printing.

BAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Major General Merritt, recently appointed governor general of the Philippines, arrived in this city to-night. All future movements of the Manila expeditions will be subject to his orders. He will act only under instructions from Washington. General Otis will accompany the second expedition, which is expected to sail within three weeks. The work of squipping the troops will now be in charge of Colonel James W. Pope, chief quartermaster on General Merritt's staff, who also arrived this evening.

MARE IBLAND NAVY TARD, CAL, May 28.—The Philadelphia, after being thoroughly refitted, was undocked this afternoon and the Monterey took her place on the dock. The bottom of the Monterey will be scraped and painted, after which she will be ready for her trip to Manila. The large coilier Peter Jebsen (renamed Brutus), purchased by the government with her cargo of 4,300 tons of coal for \$770,000, is also being prepared for sea. Her boilers and engines, after inspection, were pronounced in excellent condition. Rapidfire guns were put on board at once. She will make the trip to the Philippines in commany with the Monterey.

will make the trip to the Philippines in company with the Monterey.

A crew of naval militia from San Francisco, numbering fifty-six, has been ordered to the Montean, which will depart soon with ammunition and stores for the Hamelian naval station.

Hawaiian naval station.

There are now lying at the navy yard fiften United States ships, as follows: Philadelphia, Monterey, Yorktown, Alert, Mohican, Pensacola, Independence, Unadilla, Monitor, Comanche, Hartford, Thetis, Ranger, Ning Chow and Peter Labers.

Two Things Forgotten

"I cannot excuse the young women of this season of pushing aside irreverently the fashions of the past," said an observing old lady who takes a chearful, semi-humorous view of life through her lorgnette.

"The wraps this year are strangely like the shawls which draped our sloping shoulders forty odd years ago, and which we fastened at the neck with a cameo brooch the size of a saucer.

"These frilled and voluminious skirts suggest that the dear, old crinoline will have to be called in to bear the heat and burden of the day.

"Chingons are worn and hair nets are seen daily. The small sunshades once thought so elegant are used again, and the girls are even tucking roses in their hair just behind the ear.

"The only things I miss are the elastic-side boots withut any heels, and white stockings."

The Latest War Fad.

One of the enterprising allversmiths of New Yory is putting out a handsome fac-simile of the belts worn by officers of the army and navy, suitable for women's use. The buckles are of sterling silver, handsomely gilded, and an exact repruduction of the regulation brass ones, while the belt is of the finest gold weables. The belts are selling fast, and threates to become a regular fad.